LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of forming an anhydrous reservoir layer of an electrode assembly in an electrically powered electrotransport agent delivery device, the reservoir layer having a matrix and being adapted to be placed in agent-transmitting relation with a body surface and an electrode in electrical contact with a power source and the reservoir layer, the method comprising the steps of:

dissolving a beneficial agent in a solvent;

applying the solvent and dissolved beneficial agent to a surface of a hydrophilic polymer filtration membrane;

removing the solvent from the filtration membrane forming a hydratable agent-containing matrix; and

disposing the hydratable agent-containing matrix within the electrode assembly, to provide at least a portion of said reservoir layer.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the solvent is aqueous based and said dissolving step includes dissolving the beneficial agent in the aqueous based solvent.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the solvent comprises ethanol and said dissolving step includes dissolving the beneficial agent in the solvent comprising ethanol.

4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the solvent comprises isopropanol and said dissolving step includes dissolving the beneficial agent in the solvent comprising isopropanol.

5 . (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said applying step includes applying the solvent and dissolved beneficial agent to the surface of a polyether sulfone filtration membrane.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said applying step includes applying the solvent and dissolved beneficial agent to the surface of a polysulfone filtration membrane.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said removing step includes drying the filtration membrane.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein said drying step includes placing the filtration membrane in a forced air oven.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein said drying step includes placing the filtration membrane in a vacuum drying oven.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein said drying step includes placing the filtration membrane in a desiccator.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said removing step includes lyophilizing the filtration membrane.

Claims 12-29 (canceled).

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2 wherein the solvent removal step includes removing water until 5% or less residual moisture content is in the hydratable agent-containing matrix.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2 wherein the solvent removal step includes removing water until 1 % or less residual moisture content is in the hydratable agent-containing matrix.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the hydratable agent-containing matrix has a body surface distal side and a body surface proximal side,

said reservoir further comprising a hydrating material layer, the step of disposing comprising disposing said hydrating material layer either between the electrode and the hydratable agent-containing matrix or on the body surface proximal side of the hydratable agent-containing matrix.

33. (Currently Amended) A method of forming an anhydrous reservoir layer of an electrode assembly in an electrically powered electrotransport agent delivery device, the reservoir layer containing a matrix and being adapted to be placed in agent-transmitting relation with a body surface and an electrode in electrical contact with a power source and the reservoir layer, the method comprising the steps of:

dissolving a beneficial agent in an aqueous solvent;

applying the solvent and dissolved beneficial agent to a surface of a hydrophilic polymer filtration membrane;

removing the solvent from the filtration membrane forming a hydratable agent-containing matrix layer of 2 mils to 10 mils having 5% or less moisture, the hydratable agent-containing matrix layer having a body surface distal side and a body surface proximal side; and

disposing a hydrating material layer either between the electrode and the hydratable agent-containing matrix layer or on the body surface proximal side of the hydratable agent-containing matrix layer, to provide at least a portion of said reservoir layer.

34. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the electrode assembly is a dry state electrode assembly.

35. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the agent delivery device is a self-contained unit including an anode, a cathode and a power source.

36. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the electrode assembly is a dry state electrode assembly.

37. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the agent delivery device is a self-contained unit including an anode, a cathode and a power source.

38. (New) A method of forming an anhydrous reservoir layer of an electrode assembly in an electrically powered electrotransport agent delivery device, the reservoir layer having a matrix and being adapted to be placed in agent-transmitting relation with a body surface and an electrode in electrical contact with a power source and the reservoir layer, the method comprising the steps of:

dissolving a beneficial agent in a solvent;

applying the solvent and dissolved beneficial agent to a surface of a hydrophilic polymer filtration membrane;

removing the solvent from the filtration membrane forming a hydratable agent-containing matrix; and

disposing the hydratable agent-containing matrix within the electrode assembly, wherein the electrode assembly is a dry state electrode assembly and the agent delivery device is a self-contained unit including an anode, a cathode and a power source.